

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDEH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

Received up to 15th July, 1882.

**POLITICAL.**

Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Oudh Akbār* (Lucknow) of the 15th July refers to the bombardment of Alexandria, and remarks that this was no difficult task for the British fleet. England possesses the best navy in the world. The Sultan of Turkey has made an indignant protest against the action of Admiral Seymour in bombarding Alexandria. The European Consuls have also disapproved of the measure. The Suez Canal Company has expressed dissatisfaction with the temporary stoppage of traffic through the canal by the British Admiral. The Sultan's protest is quite unjustifiable. If he did not approve of foreign interference, he should himself have settled the difficulty. But he did not do so. Now that hostilities have broken out, it is difficult to say when they will come to an end. In our opinion the Sultan should now enter into an agreement with England to the effect that, as soon as she has secured the safety of the Suez Canal, he will endeavour to restore order in Egypt, and to place the administration on a satisfactory footing with her aid. It is simply impossible that Arabi Pasha should be allowed to remain minister. England has no quarrel with the Porte or the Egyptians. On the

The war in Egypt.



contrary, her only object is to maintain the authority of the Khedive against his enemies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
750 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 10th July says:—We can-

The appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandar Mittar to officiate as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

not sufficiently express our joy at the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandar Mittar to officiate as Chief Justice of Bengal. Some of our

Anglo-Indian contemporaries strongly protested against the proposal, but Lord Ripon did not depart from the path of justice. He recognises no distinction of creed or colour. The natives will never forget his administration.

The same paper states that Anglo-Indian papers con-

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and the language controversy in the Panjab.

tend that they are better informed and more thoughtful than native papers.

But some of them sometimes conduct themselves in such a way as to discredit this contention. The conduct of the *Civil and Military Gazette* in connection with the language controversy in the Panjab is an instance in point. Our contemporary first spread a false rumour to the effect that the agitation in favour of Hindi was the work of a few Bengalis at Lahore. When memorials in favour of Hindi began to be forwarded to the Education Commission from all parts of the province, it raised a false alarm that the controversy would lead to a disturbance of the peace. The officers were deceived by the alarm, and the tahsildar of Lahore lately convened a meeting to consider what measures should be adopted to prevent these imaginary riots. But all the Hindu and Musalman gentlemen who attended the meeting unanimously declared that there was nothing to warrant such an apprehension. Now our contemporary says that at present no disturbance of the peace is likely to take place, as was once suspected, but that there is no doubt that some mischievous agitators have roused the feelings of the people in all the towns against the Musalmans. Can those men be regarded as mischief-makers who make a reasonable request to Government



in respectful terms, point out the easiest way for the spread of elementary education, and encourage literary discussions among their countrymen? On the contrary, we are disposed to think that those men who bring such an absurd charge against them, and endeavour to deceive both the Government and the public in this way, are the greatest mischief-makers. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to ascribe the language controversy to religious motives, as is evident from the fact that many Musalmans have signed memorials in favour of Hindi, and many Hindus have signed those in favour of Urdu. The enemies of natives are always anxious to instigate disunion among the different classes. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Panjabis, Bengalis, &c., now all feel as one nation, and no difference of opinion on any subject is likely to affect this feeling.

A correspondent of the same paper says that it appears that many children have perished from small-pox this year, especially at Gurgaon, Delhi, &c., where the worship of Debi, the goddess of small-pox, is greatly in vogue. This shows that the goddess is very fond of the blood of the children of her own votaries. The fact of the matter is that the contractors of the temples consecrated to the goddess in question prevent people from vaccinating their children from interested motives. It is to be regretted that for the sake of a little money the Government allows a practice which causes the deaths of thousands of children every year. No fairs should be allowed to be held at the temples of the so-called goddess. Her worship is not enjoined by the Hindu religion, but is an evil custom of modern growth. Instead of carrying on the useless language controversy the *Reformer* should first think of the protection of the lives of children. If there are no children, who will read Hindi? The encouragement of vaccination is essentially necessary to check the heavy mortality resulting from small-pox every year.



Circulation  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 8th July, writing from Lahore, complains that even if a respectable man is suspected of having committed any small offence, the police at once seize him and handcuff him like a thief or murderer. The same practice must be in vogue throughout the Panjab. It is very unjust to dishonour accused persons, especially those belonging to respectable classes, in this way on mere suspicion, because accused persons are often found innocent on trial and have to be acquitted. No European or Eurasian is ever put in irons, even if he has been charged with a grave offence. On the contrary, he is taken to court in a carriage when he is arrested. The law should recognise no distinction of creed or colour. To our thinking only those men who are charged with murder should be handcuffed. Those charged with committing a theft or any other such offence should be taken to court with their arms tied behind their backs. When any respectable man is arrested on a charge of some small offence, he should be only placed under the custody of one or two constables. It is unlikely that such a man will ever attempt to escape.

Circulation,  
300 copies

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th July urges that the Government should always strictly watch the proceedings of the Irrigation Department. Petty canal officials, such as chaprasis, munshis, girdawars, &c., greatly oppress the cultivators and extort bribes from them. The cultivators should not have the smallest difficulty in obtaining water when they require it.

The *Meerut Akhbar* of the 9th July publishes a letter from the Secretary to the Deshokarni Hindu Sabha, Meerut, which gives a brief history of that Sabha. In refutation of the article of the *Lawrence Gazette* and the *Islam*, the Secretary states that Lálá Kishan Sahai, and no Government officer, is the



President of the Sabha. The Sabha is an old institution. Rae Bakhtawar Singh and Babu Baij Nath are not the founders of the Sabha, as has been alleged by the *Islam*. Rae Bakhtawar Singh has not hitherto ever attended any meeting of that association. As the articles of the *Lawrence Gazette* and the *Islam* were calculated to give a wrong idea as to the aims and objects of the association, the writer has deemed it expedient to publish a brief history of it. The association was established about eight years ago under the name of *Sandhan Dharm Rakshni Sabha* by the Hindus of Meerut. Lálá Kishan Sahai was appointed President and Lálás Bansi Dhar and Sheo Prasad, treasurers. The income of the Sabha, which was derived from subscriptions contributed by the members, amounted to Rs. 112 a month. A Sanskrit Pathshala or school was established, which is still in existence. A monthly journal was also started to publish the proceedings of the Sabha, and was regularly published for several years, but was stopped in 1879 owing to the falling off in the income of the Sabha. The Sabha lately saw the necessity of addressing the Government on certain matters for the benefit of Hindus. But as those matters did not fall within the scope of the Sabha, as originally constituted, it has changed its name and rules to suit the exigencies of the time. The following questions have lately engaged the attention of the Sabha :—

(1) The endowment of Pandit Gangádhar Shástri should be devoted to the instruction of Sanskrit according to the wishes of the donor, and should not be made over to the Aligarh Muhammadan College.

(2) As regards the memorial of the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, the Sabha also desires to send a memorial to Government urging the claims of Hindus for employment in the public service, and praying that intellectual ability should be the first consideration in selecting men for the public service.



(3) The Sabha is anxious to assist the Education Commission in finding out what is the *lingua franca* in these provinces, and what should be the system of primary education.

(4) The Sabha desires to ascertain the opinion of learned Brahmins on the question as to whether the Hindus can go to England to complete their education. Nothing can be further from the heart of the Sabha than to endeavour to injure the Musalmans. Its only object is to see to the protection of the rights and privileges of Hindus, and to urge upon Government the importance of looking upon all classes of its subjects with an eye of equality.

Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Oudh Akbār* (Lucknow) of the 15th July states that the *Arya Samaj* of Lucknow has forwarded a memorial to the Education Commission in favour of Hindi. The memorial bears the signatures of 1,368 Hindus and 69 Musalmans.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ain-ul-Akbār* (Moradabad) of the 8th July says that complaints are frequently to be seen in newspapers of the misconduct of Europeans towards natives, but it does not appear whether the Government makes any enquiries into them and punishes the offenders. About a week ago at the Narsingpur station a native gentleman, being hard pressed for room, happened to place his foot into the hollow made at the root of a tree to hold water. His foot did not injure the tree, nor even was a mark left on the ground. However, the station-master, who stood at a distance, became very angry, went up to the man, and asked him why he had placed his foot into the hollow. He replied with great humility that he was obliged to place his foot there owing to want of room and apologised to him. But the anger of the station-master was not soothed. He at once struck him on the face with



his fist and abused him in the grossest terms. The grief of the native at being thus publicly dishonoured in the presence of a large number of men may be better imagined than described. If the ground had opened at the time he would have buried himself in it.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 13th July says that it appears from a paper that at Calcutta a European soldier who stole a blanket belonging to another European soldier and attempted to assault his officer has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Obviously the Court regarded these offences as more serious than the murder of a native. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that if the accused had killed a native he would not have been fined a farthing. The European military officer, who shot a Hindu mendicant at Hoshiarpur, escaped scot-free. Similarly, a European soldier, who killed a native named Chirag, was acquitted by the Lahore Chief Court. If the murder of a native by a European is recognised as no offence by the law, the natives should quietly stoop and lay their necks before Europeans, in order that the latter may cut them as they please, or the law should fix the number of victims who are to be offered to Europeans every year. But if the law has provided more severe punishment for a European who kills a native than for another who commits a theft or an assault on a European officer, why do Courts acquit the former and punish the latter so severely? Have Courts been established to encourage Europeans to behead natives with their sharp-edged swords? The Government should see that both its European and native subjects are treated with impartiality by Courts.

Circulation,  
430 copies.

*Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 10th July complains that the custom among the Mussalmans of letting off fireworks in honour of the Shab-i-barat festival is a very

Circulation,  
200 copies.



mischievous one and deserves to be stopped. Some houses are burnt and some men are killed every year by the letting off of these fireworks. It appears from vernacular newspapers that during the late Shab-i-barat festival two men at Bijnor, two boys at Rampur, and one boy at Delhi, were severely burnt. Two or three men were also wounded at Agra. The Government should altogether prohibit the manufacture and sale of fireworks.

The same paper urges that a railroad should be constructed from the Achneyra station on the Rajputana State Railway to Fathpur-Sikri. The distance between the two places is only five miles. There are some splendid buildings at Fathpur-Sikri, which are visited by thousands of men every year. There is also a sacred tomb there to which pilgrims resort from distant parts of the country. Moreover, a large annual fair is held in honor of the tomb.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mil-i-Nawaz* (Bijnor) of the 8th July, referring to the imprisonment of the wife and daughter of Salig Ram, late Judicial Muharrir at Agra, on the charge that they must have known all about the missing files, remarks that the unjust punishment of these poor women reminds one of the late native rule. It is difficult to realize how the Court came to the conclusion that they must have known all about the missing files. In the first place, native women are generally quite illiterate, and it is simply absurd to imagine that any man employed in a public office would talk to his wife or daughter about his office matters. Even if he talked to her about such matters she would not understand them at all. Secondly, Salig Ram would hardly have left the files at his house at the time of his flight, or spoken about them to his wife and daughter, because he must have known that in that case if



the police searched his house, the files would be discovered, or the police might extort all information from his wife or daughter. The Government should at once make an enquiry into the case, and release the women. (The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th July, in its local news column, states that the wife and the daughter of the late Judicial Muharrir, who were sentenced to imprisonment by the Magistrate, have been released on appeal).

The *Vritt Dhara* (published in Marathi at Dhara) of the 3rd July (received on the 9th idem), states that the duty of the police is to protect the lives and property of the people, and to preserve peace and order. But it is to be regretted that police officials have sometimes been convicted of oppressing the people, torturing suspected persons for the purpose of extorting confession of guilt, being in intrigue with thieves, &c. The editor then refers to a theft of Rs. 3,000 lately committed at Bibi in Khed Taluka. Bala Ram, chief constable of Ambegaon, has been charged with having intrigued with the robbers and has been suspended. All posts in the police department from that of jamadar upwards should be bestowed only on educated and experienced men of good conduct and family.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

The *Ahsanu-l-Akhdar* (Amroha) of the 29th June (received on the 10th July) publishes a letter dated 11th June, which the proprietor and the editor of the paper have received from the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad. In the letter the Civil Surgeon informs them that they are about to be criminally prosecuted for the articles which they have published against Babu Shiva Das, Hospital Assistant, Amroha (Vide pages 257 and 342 of the Selections from Vernacular newspapers for 1882). They have brought serious charges against the Hospital Assistant. In fact they have virtually charged him with the murder of one

Circulation,  
84 copies.

The prosecution of the proprietor and the editor of the *Ahsanu-l-Akhdar* by the Hospital Assistant at Amroha.



Mendhu. If they call upon the civil surgeon, the latter would gladly listen to any explanation they might have to offer; otherwise a prosecution will be at once instituted. In regard to this letter the *Aham* remarks:—The statements made in the articles in question were not the inventions of our own brain, nor were we influenced by any interested motives in making them. We never charged the Hospital Assistant with the murder of Mendhu. We never said that the former had *killed* the latter. We only complained of his carelessness and selfishness. It is difficult to say how our articles have been misunderstood. The account given in our paper of the case of Mendhu was based on what we had heard from his relatives and hundreds of other men on the subject. When any editor hears any general complaint, obviously it is his duty to bring it to the notice of the Government and the district officers through his paper. If editors were harassed and prosecuted in this way, they would not be able to conduct their papers with liberty. The district officers should make a local enquiry as to the truth of the statements made by us in the articles in question before a prosecution is instituted against us.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 10th July, in its local news column, complains that on the 1st July three European soldiers who were drunk took up a tray filled with food from the shop of a sweetmeat-seller at Mansur Khan-ki-gudri and began to eat out of it. The sweetmeat-seller protested, but the soldiers abused him. When they had eaten the whole they put the tray in the shop, and went away without paying anything to the shopkeeper. The police do not interfere and arrest offending soldiers in such cases. This is the reason why such cases so frequently occur.



A correspondent of the *Wagya-i-alam* (Ghazipur) of the 10th July, writing from Chiriakot, complains that some men are drowned every year in crossing the river Bhainsahi, which flows between Muhammadabad and Chiriakot in Azamgarh during the rains, and urges that a bridge should be constructed over it.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The construction of a bridge over the river Bhainsahi in Azamgarh.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 8th	July 9th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	7th & 10th	10th & 13th respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulla Bakhsh	7th	12th	196 "
4	<i>Ahwan-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	June 29th & 6th	10th & 15th respectively.	84 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Sibandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	July 2nd	9th	70 "
6	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	8th	14th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	11th	15th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Afham</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	8th & 12th	10th & 15th respectively.	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	A wadh Bihari Lal	8th	11th	100 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanna</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	11th	9th	125 "
11	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhra-ud-din	11th	15th	84 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu & English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	8th & 11th	10th & 13th respectively.	298 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Alman Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	10th	13th	80 copies.
14	<i>Alman Akhbar</i>	Mirzapur,	Ditto	Monthly	Beni Prasad	For Kuer, Kartik, & Aghan.	14th	"
15	<i>Alman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	July 8th	15th	135 "
16	<i>Alman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain.	13th	"	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)



No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Number of Copies
17	Anand-i-Akbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Bahadur	Tegh June 29th & 6th July	100
18	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza July 11th	...	100
19	Bihar Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Totā Rām	June 30th	125
20	Bihar Gazette	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	July 10th	250
21	Dab-dab-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	8th	225
22	Dab-dab-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	10th	390
23	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-ul-din	12th	210
24	Guidance-i-Benares	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	8th	108
25	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	7th	250
26	Jaspur Gazette	Jaspur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	8th & 12th	180
27	Jahaz-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	8th	90
28	Karnal	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	10th	250
29	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar	7th	645 copies (including 368 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees)
30	Kashmiri Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rev. J. H. Messmore	14th	342 copies
31	Kashmiri Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Chintamani Rao	10th	311
32	Kashmiri Khud-i-Aalam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mfr Husain	8th	110
33	Kashmiri Khud-i-Pan	Gurgaon	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	...	600
34	Kash-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	8th & 12th	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
35	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Hafis Abdu-llah	July 9th	July 14th	50 copies.
36	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	5th	9th	209
37	Lyttel Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Buleqi Das	8th	10th	250
38	Madrar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	30th	14th	100
39	Madrar-i-Qutub	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	11th	12th	175
40	Madrar-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	4th, 25th & 26th July.	9th	87
41	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karim-ul-din	July 9th	13th	180
42	Mishra-i-Darshak	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	"	100
43	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Mubinu-llah	10th	"	250
44	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Makund Ram	"	11th	200
45	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Khan	"	14th	162
46	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	8th	9th	150
47	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Rahnu-llah Khan	7th	10th	200
48	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Jamuna Das	4th & 11th	9th & 14th	90
49	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Kamal Bihari Lal	6th & 13th	respectively.	590
50	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry	15th	9th & 15th	355
51	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Mahammad Yaqub	10th to 15th	15th	180
52	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	10th to 15th	15th	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
53	Mishra-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Shro Friend	10th to 15th	15th	90



No.	Title	Author	Frequency	Language	Place	Period	Editor	Issue	Copies
54	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Sejjad Husain	...	524
55	Punjabi Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Muhammad Asim	...	300
56	Patiala Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	300
57	Prayag Samachar	...	Hindi	...	...	...	Pandit Dewakiman-	...	400
							dan.	...	
58	Prince of Wales	...	Urdu	...	...	...	Ganesh Lal	...	70
	Gazette.	...							
59	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	430
								...	
60	Reformer	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Navin Chandra Rai,	...	750
61	Rohini Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Maha Narayan	...	140
62	Rydu-i-Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	250
63	Sabha Kayasthala	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Sharfu-din	...	112
64	Sadique-i-Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	400
								...	
65	Sajjan Kirti Sadak	...	Hindi	...	...	...	Banshi Dhar	...	325
	har.	...							
66	Sardar-i-Dar	...	Urdu	...	...	...	Nathu Ram	...	...
67	Shah-i-Oudh	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Taswar Hussain	...	175
68	Shah-i-Tar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Haidar Ali Khan	...	...
69	Shah-i-Tar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Rahmat Ali Khan	...	...
70	Vinayak Pagar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Gyan Chand	...	...
71	Vinayak Pagar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	...
								...	
72	Wagyan-i-Alem	...	Urdu	...	...	...	Siraj-i-din Ahmad,	...	250
								...	

PRIYA DAS, M.A.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,

The 20th July, 1882.

PRINTED AT THE M.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1

FROM THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM

TO :

FROM :

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the [redacted] group. This group has been identified as a subversive organization and is active in the [redacted] area. The group's activities include the recruitment of new members, the collection of funds, and the dissemination of propaganda. The group has been found to be active in the [redacted] area and has been identified as a threat to the national security of the United States. The group has been found to be active in the [redacted] area and has been identified as a threat to the national security of the United States. The group has been found to be active in the [redacted] area and has been identified as a threat to the national security of the United States.

RECEIVED  
16 AUG 82  
VIABRINDISI